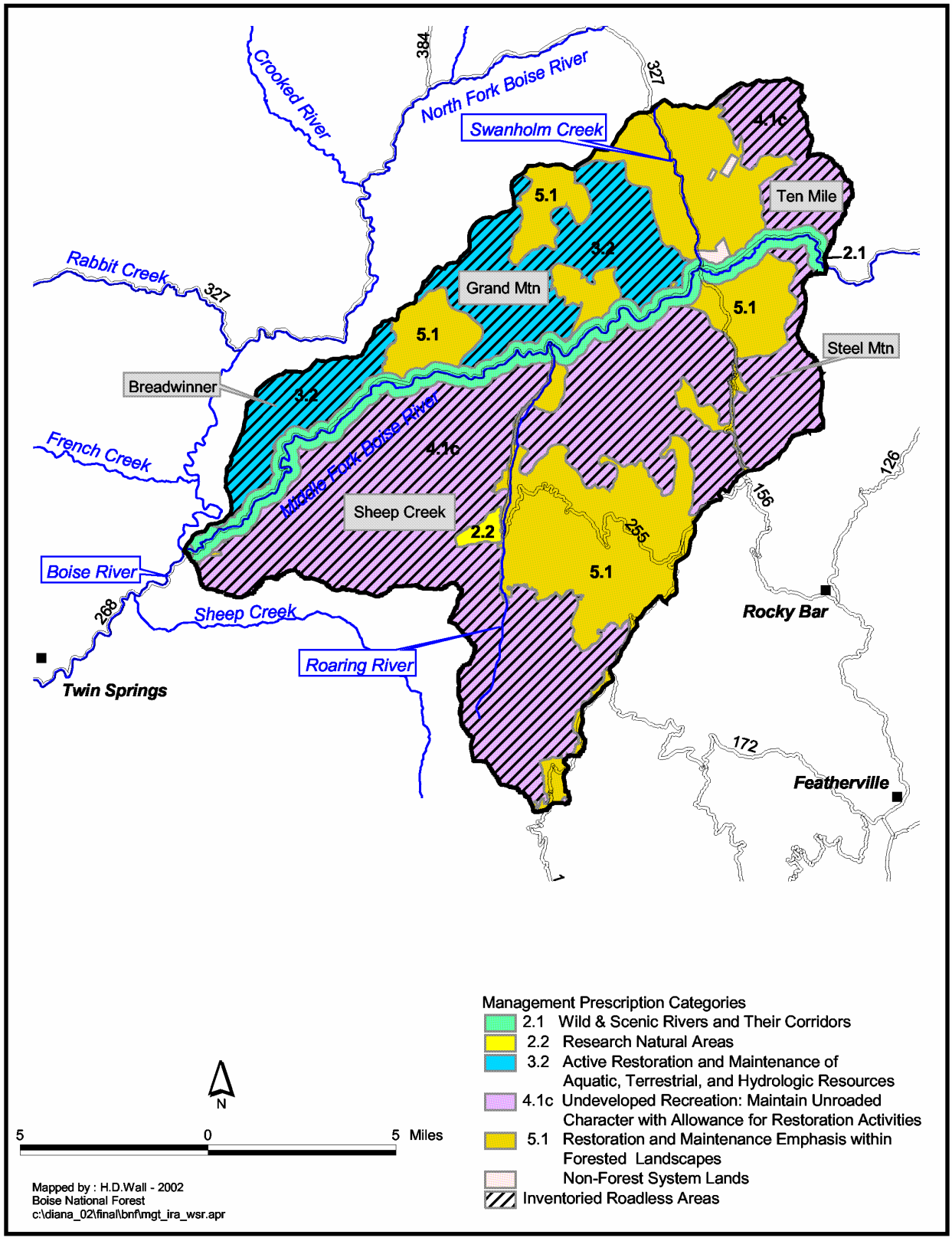
**Management Area 06 - Middle Fork Boise River Location Map**



# Management Area 6
# Middle Fork Boise River

## MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

**Management Prescriptions** - Management Area 6 has the following management prescriptions (see map on preceding page for distribution of prescriptions).

| Management Prescription Category (MPC) | Percent of Mgt. Area |
|---|---|
| 2.2 – Research Natural Areas | 1 |
| 3.2 – Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, & Hydrologic Resources | 15 |
| 4.1c – Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities | 52 |
| 5.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes | 32 |

**General Location and Description** - Management Area 6 is located in the lower portion of the Middle Fork Boise River drainage, about 30-50 miles northeast of Boise, Idaho. This area is administered by the Mountain Home and Idaho City Ranger Districts, and lies in Elmore County. It extends from the confluence of the Middle Fork and North Fork Boise Rivers in the southwest to the Swanholm Creek drainage in the northeast (see map, opposite page). The management area is an estimated 105,800 acres, of which over 99 percent are managed by the Forest Service, and less than 1 percent is privately owned. Lands administered by the Boise National Forest surround the area. The primary uses or activities in this management area have been developed and dispersed recreation, timber management, livestock grazing, and mineral development.

**Access** - The main access to the area is by County Road 268 along the Middle Fork Boise River. Other access routes include Forest Road 255 along Roaring River, County Road 156 along Phifer Creek, and Forest Road 327 along Swanholm Creek. The density of classified roads for the entire area is an estimated 1.2 miles per square mile, although some areas have relatively high densities (Swanholm Creek, Lost Man Creek), and other areas have few or no roads. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0.1 and 2.4 miles per square mile. Trails provide access to portions of the roadless areas.

**Special Features** – A portion of one eligible Wild and Scenic River, the Middle Fork Boise River, lies within the management area. The Middle Fork Boise River has one segment in this area with a Recreational classification. It is an estimated 26.5 miles, with a river corridor area of 8,474 acres. The Middle Fork is considered eligible for Wild and Scenic River status because of its outstandingly remarkable scenic, botanical, and cultural resource values.

The Roaring River RNA (423 acres) contains Idaho goldenweed, a candidate species for federal listing. The Middle Fork Boise River provides wintering habitat for bald eagles and is a popular area for fishing, camping, and other recreation use. An estimated 68 percent of the management area lies in portions of the following inventoried roadless areas: Lost Man Creek, Grand Mountain, Sheep Creek, Steel Mountain, Tenmile/Black Warrior, Breadwinner, and Rainbow.

**Air Quality** - This management area lies within Montana/Idaho Airshed ID-21 and within Elmore County. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management. There is an ambient air monitor located within the airshed in Idaho City to obtain current background levels, trends, and seasonal patterns of particulate matter. The Sawtooth Wilderness is the closest Class I area. Visibility monitoring has been expanded for this area.

Between 1995 and 1999, emissions trends in Elmore County improved for PM 10, while PM 2.5 emissions remained constant. The most common source of particulate matter within the county was fugitive dust from unpaved roads and agricultural activities such as tilling. In addition to Forest management activities, crop residue and ditch burning may contribute to particulate matter emissions, although the amount of agricultural-related burning was moderately low (an estimated 5,000 acres) within the county. Point sources contributed minor amounts to the annual total PM 2.5 emissions within the county.

**Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources** - Elevations range from around 3,500 feet on the Middle Fork Boise River to 9,000 feet near Steel Mountain. Management Area 6 lies mostly within the Middle Fork Boise Canyon and Streamcut Lands Subsection. Geomorphic landforms within this subsection include strongly dissected fluvial lands, frost-churned uplands, and over-steepened canyonlands. The dominant slope range is 45 to 65 percent. Surface geology is mainly Idaho Batholith granitics. Soils generally have moderate to high surface erosion potential and moderate productivity. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from moderate to high, with the majority being high. Subwatershed Geomorphic Integrity ratings vary from high (functioning appropriately) to low (not functioning appropriately). Some areas have localized impacts from roads, timber harvest, livestock grazing, mining, wildfire, and recreation. Impacts include accelerated erosion, upland compaction, and stream channel modification.

The management area is comprised of the Browns-Big Five and Roaring-Granite Watersheds, and one 6th field hydrologic unit (Swanholm-Hot) in the Black-Warrior Watershed. These watersheds are part of the Middle Fork and North Fork Boise River Subbasin that drains southwest into Arrowrock Reservoir. The main streams in the area are the Middle Fork Boise River and the following tributaries: Big Five Creek, Buck Creek, Browns Creek, Swanholm Creek, and Roaring River. A couple of high alpine lakes exist in the upper reaches of Roaring River. Water Quality Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being moderate (see table below).

Water quality is functioning at risk in some areas due to localized accelerated sediment from roads, mining, timber harvest, livestock grazing, and recreation. Three of the seven subwatersheds in this area were listed in 1998 as having impaired water bodies under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. These subwatersheds are Big Five-Pool, Browns-Mink, and Granite-Buck. The pollutant of concern for each listed subwatershed is sediment. Currently there are no TMDLs for any of the listed subwatersheds.

| Subwatershed Vulnerability | | | Geomorphic Integrity | | | Water Quality Integrity | | | No. 303(d) Subs | No. Subs With TMDLs | No. Public Water System Subs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| High | Mod. | Low | High | Mod. | Low | High | Mod. | Low | | | |
| 5 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

Anadromous fish species no longer exist within area streams due to downstream dams that block their migration routes to and from the ocean. Bull trout have been found in all of this area except for the Lost Man subwatershed. Redband trout also occur across the area except for the Lost Man and Roaring River subwatersheds. The Middle Fork Boise River is managed as a high quality fishery. Aquatic habitat is functioning at risk due to accelerated sediment. Native fish populations are at risk due to the presence of non-native species and habitat impacts noted above. The Roaring River subwatershed has been identified as important to bull trout recovery, and as a high-priority area for restoration.

**Vegetation** - Vegetation at lower elevations is typically grasslands, shrublands, ponderosa pine, and Douglas-fir on south and west aspects, and Douglas-fir forests on north and east aspects. Mid-elevations are dominated by shrubs and forest communities of Douglas-fir and subalpine fir, with pockets of lodgepole pine and aspen. Forest communities of subalpine fir and whitebark pine are found in the upper elevations, interspersed with cliffs and talus slopes.

An estimated 26 percent of the management area is comprised of rock, water, or shrubland and grassland vegetation groups, including Mountain Big Sage, Bitterbrush, Montane Shrub, and Perennial Grass Slopes. The main forested vegetation groups in the area are Cool Dry Douglas-fir 13 percent), Cool Moist Douglas-fir (11 percent), Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir (16 percent), Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine (17 percent), Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (6 percent), Persistent Lodgepole Pine (10 percent) and High Elevation Subalpine Fir (1 percent).

The Mountain Big Sagebrush and Montane Shrub groups are functioning properly, but they are trending toward old age structure, dense canopies, and low levels of herbaceous ground cover in unburned areas. The Perennial Grass Slopes group is functioning at risk due to impacts from fire exclusion and introduced species. Fire frequency is less than historic intervals, and exotic species are competing with native species. Bitterbrush is functioning at risk because of impacts from fire exclusion, livestock grazing, and introduced species. Although some bitterbrush has been lost to recent wildfires, in unburned areas the shrubs are becoming old and dense, and species diversity is decreasing. Past livestock grazing has also altered species composition, although trends are improving with reduced grazing levels. Native species are being replaced by introduced species like cheatgrass and rush skeletonweed.

The Cool Dry Douglas-fir, Cool Moist Douglas-fir, Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir, Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine groups are functioning at risk. Stands that have recently burned have experienced high mortality because decades of fire exclusion resulted in high stand densities and fuel loadings that moved this group from a non-lethal to a lethal fire regime. These high density and fuel conditions still exist in unburned stands, where fire frequency is occurring at less than historic intervals. Insect and disease infestations have increased tree mortality and the risk of uncharacteristic large wildfire. These groups also lack young structural stages and seral ponderosa pine and aspen.

The Warm Dry Subalpine Fir group is functioning at risk due to fire exclusion that has resulted in old stands without much structural diversity. Shade-tolerant subalpine fir is increasing, and seral Douglas-fir and aspen are decreasing. Persistent Lodgepole Pine is functioning properly, although some of this group burned in 1994 and shifted to open or young structural stages. High

Elevation Subalpine Fir is near proper functioning condition, but fire exclusion has allowed natural succession to approach late seral conditions in most areas. Stands are generally old and dense, with increasing subalpine fir and decreasing whitebark pine.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk in some areas due to localized impacts from roads, mining, and recreation. Fire exclusion has resulted in long fire return intervals, leading to increased fire intensity and severity. Exotic plants have begun to encroach upon riparian areas, but recent prevention and control efforts have kept habitats intact.

**Botanical Resources** – Region 4 Sensitive species known from this management area include Idaho douglasia and giant helleborine orchid. Kellogg's bitterroot, a region 4 proposed Sensitive species also occurs here. No federally listed or proposed plant species are known to occur in this area, but potential habitat for Ute ladies'-tresses and slender moonwort may exist. Ute ladies'-tresses, a Threatened species, may have moderate to high potential habitat in riparian/wetland areas from 1,000 to 7,000 feet. Slender moonwort, a Candidate species, may occur in moderate to higher elevation grasslands, meadows, and small openings in spruce and lodgepole pine.

**Non-native plants** - Dalmatian toadflax, rush skeletonweed, spotted knapweed, and St. Johnswort occur in the area. An estimated 57 percent of the management area is highly susceptible to invasion by exotic species of concern and noxious weeds. Rush skeletonweed, Dalmatian toadflax, and spotted knapweed are the main weed species of concern in the area, particularly in lower-elevation winter range for big game. Subwatersheds in the table below have an inherently high risk of weed establishment and spread from activities identified with a "yes" in the various activity columns. This risk is due to the amount of drainage area that is highly susceptible to noxious weed invasion and the relatively high level of exposure from those identified vectors or carriers of weed seed.

| Subwatershed | Road-related Activities | Livestock Use | Timber Harvest | Recreation & Trail Use | ATV Off-Road Use |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pete-Breadwinner | No | Yes | No | No | No |
| Big Five-Pool | No | Yes | No | No | No |
| Browns-Mink | No | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Granite-Buck | No | Yes | No | No | No |
| Swanholm-Hot | No | No | Yes | No | No |

**Wildlife Resources** - The wide range of elevations and vegetation types in the management area provide a variety of wildlife habitats. The Middle Fork Boise River corridor has wintering habitat for bald eagles and nesting habitat for osprey. Much of the lower-elevation grasslands and shrublands are important winter range for elk and deer, as well as foraging habitat for introduced turkey and chukar. Low and mid-elevation forests provide habitat for a number of Region 4 sensitive species, including northern goshawk, flammulated owl, and white-headed woodpecker. High-elevation forests provide habitat for boreal owls, wolverine, and fisher, as well as summer range for elk, deer, and mountain goat. Potential lynx denning habitat is scattered throughout the higher elevations. The entire area provides nesting and forage habitat for migratory landbirds, and general habitat for wide-ranging mammals such as elk, bear, and wolves. Overall, terrestrial habitat is near properly functioning condition, although structural diversity could be improved, and fire suppression has increased stand densities, fuel loadings, and the risk of uncharacteristic wildfire.

**Recreation Resources** - Dispersed recreation such as hunting, fishing, hiking, sightseeing, snowmobiling, off-road vehicle use, and camping occurs throughout Management Area 6, and there are many dispersed campsites. The Middle Fork Boise River corridor has two developed campgrounds, Troutdale and Neinmeyer. The Middle Fork Boise River corridor is used for fishing, rafting, kayaking, and canoeing. Most recreation use comes from the Treasure Valley. Key recreation areas and travel corridors have objectives designed to protect visual quality. Almost all roads and trails in the area are open to some type of motorized vehicle use. The management area is located primarily within Idaho Fish and Game Management Unit 39.

**Cultural Resources** - Cultural themes in the area include Prehistoric Archaeology, Mining, Transportation, Forest Service History, CCC, and Timber Industry. Native peoples such as the Shoshone and Northern Paiute Indians were the first inhabitants of the Boise River and its tributaries. They used the Middle Fork Boise River as a transit route to reach high elevation summer camps in the Spangle Lakes area, in what is now the Sawtooth National Recreation Area. Archaeologists have documented prehistoric sites on nearly every river terrace undisturbed by mining. This management area contains numerous historic sites representative of the1860s-1940s mining on the river. The road up this portion of the river was completed after 1905. In 1930, the Forest acquired a mining claim from Frank "Dutch" Miller. CCC crews built Dutch Creek Guard Station on the site. The buildings on the south side of the river date to this period—those on the north side were constructed during the 1950-60s, when the compound was a ranger station. During the 1930s, CCC crews stationed at Alexander Flats reconstructed the Middle Fork Boise River Road to accommodate motorized vehicle traffic.

**Timberland Resources** - Of the estimated 59,300 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 16,500 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 3 percent of the Forest's suited timberland acres. The suited timberland acres are found in MPC 5.1, as shown on the map displaying the MPCs for this management area. Lands within MPC 2.2, 3.2 and 4.1c are identified as not suited for timber production. Past timber management activities have been fairly high in roaded areas. Fuelwood, post and poles, and other forest products are collected in designated areas.

**Rangeland Resources** - The management area contains portions of four cattle and two sheep allotments. Management Area 6 provides an estimated 17,900 acres of capable rangeland. These acres represent about 4 percent of the capable rangeland on the Forest.

**Mineral Resources** - The area is open to mineral activities and prospecting. Current activities include suction dredge, hardrock, and placer mining along the Middle Fork Boise River, smoky quartz crystal gathering in the Dismal Swamp area, and exploration in Devils Creek. The locatable mineral potential is high in areas of current activity, and relatively unknown elsewhere. The leasable mineral potential for geothermal resources is moderate to high, with the high areas in the Middle Fork Boise River corridor. The potential for other leasable minerals is either low or unknown. The potential for common variety mineral materials is moderate to unknown. Recreational suction dredging is controlled and administered by the Idaho Department of Water Resources. The department has restricted recreation dredging seasonally and to particular areas. Recreational dredging has an undefined impact on stream sedimentation.

**Fire Management** - Prescribed fire has been used to improve winter range conditions and reduce activity-generated fuels. This management area is not in the Forest's wildland fire use planning area, so no wildland fire use is anticipated. There are no National Fire Plan communities or wildland-urban interface areas in this management area. Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be: 13 percent lethal, 42 percent mixed1 or 2, and 45 percent non-lethal. An estimated 13 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. Most of this change has occurred in the historically non-lethal fire regimes, resulting in conditions where wildfire would likely be much larger and more intense and severe than historically. In addition, 42 percent of the area is in moderately departed conditions. Wildfire in these areas may result in somewhat larger patch sizes of high intensity or severity, but not to the same extent as in the highly departed areas in non-lethal fire regimes.

**Lands and Special Uses** - No special uses currently occur in this area.

## MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

In addition to Forest-wide Goals, Objectives, Standards, and Guidelines that provide direction for all management areas, the following direction has been developed specifically for this area.

| MPC/Resource Area | Direction | Number | Management Direction Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MPC 2.1 Wild and Scenic Rivers** | General Standard | 0601 | Manage the Middle Fork Boise River eligible river corridor to its assigned classification standards, and preserve its ORVs and free-flowing status until the river undergoes a suitability study and the study finds it suitable for designation by Congress or releases it from further consideration as a Wild and Scenic River. |
| | Vegetation Guideline | 0602 | In Recreational corridors, mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, may be used as long as ORVs are maintained within the river corridor. |
| | Fire Guideline | 0603 | Prescribed fire may be used in any river corridor as long as ORVs are maintained within the corridor. |
| | Fire Guideline | 0604 | The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize the impacts of suppression activities on river classifications and ORVs. |
| **MPC 2.2 Research Natural Areas** | General Standard | 0605 | Mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, and prescribed fire may only be used to maintain values for which the areas were established, or to achieve other objectives that are consistent with the RNA establishment record or management plan. |
| | Road Standard | 0606 | Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed:<br>a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or<br>b) To respond to statute or treaty, or<br>c) To maintain the values for which the RNA was established. |
| | Fire Guideline | 0607 | The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Fire suppression strategies and tactics should minimize impacts to the values for which the RNA was established. |
| **MPC 3.2** | General Standard | 0608 | Management actions, including salvage harvest, may only degrade aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed resource conditions in the temporary (up to 3 years) or short-term (3-15 years) time periods, and must be designed to avoid degradation of existing conditions in the long-term (greater than 15 years). |

| MPC/Resource Area | Direction | Number | Management Direction Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MPC 3.2 Active Restoration and Maintenance of Aquatic, Terrestrial, and Watershed Resources** | Vegetation Standard | 0609 | Vegetation restoration or maintenance treatments—including mechanical and prescribed fire—may only occur where they:<br>a) Maintain or restore water quality needed to fully support beneficial uses and habitat for native and desired non-native fish species; or<br>b) Maintain or restore habitat for native and desired non-native wildlife and plant species; or<br>c) Reduce risk of impacts from wildland fire to human life, structures, and investments. |
| | Road Standard | 0610 | Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed:<br>a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or<br>b) To respond to statute or treaty, or<br>c) To support aquatic, terrestrial, and watershed restoration activities, or<br>d) To address immediate response situations where, if action is not taken, unacceptable impacts to hydrologic, aquatic, riparian or terrestrial resources, or health and safety, would result. |
| | Fire Guideline | 0611 | The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize suppression strategies and tactics that minimize impacts on aquatic, terrestrial, or watershed resources. |
| **MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities** | General Standard | 0612 | Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c road standard, below. |
| | Road Standard | 0613 | Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed:<br>a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or<br>b) To respond to statute or treaty. |
| | Fire Guideline | 0614 | The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape in the area. |
| **MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes** | Vegetation Guideline | 0615 | The full range of vegetation treatment activities (except wildland fire use) may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. Salvage harvest may also occur. |
| | Fire Guideline | 0616 | The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments. |
| | Road Guideline | 0617 | Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed:<br>a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or<br>b) To respond to statute or treaty, or<br>c) To achieve restoration and maintenance objectives for vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat; or<br>d) To meet access and travel management objectives. |
| **Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources** | Objective | 0618 | Provide for migration connectivity for bull trout and other native species in the Roaring River and Swanholm-Hot subwatersheds. |
| | Objective | 0619 | Assess historic mining's effect on water quality; determine the amount and character of accelerated sediment and heavy metal/chemical contaminants from mining activity. Determine where water quality could be improved and apply appropriate mitigation measures. |

<table>
<tr><th>MPC/Resource Area</th><th>Direction</th><th>Number</th><th>Management Direction Description</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>0620</td><td>Assess the sedimentation impact of recreational suction dredging. Cooperate with Idaho Department of Water Resources to keep impacts to an acceptable level.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0621</td><td>Develop a schedule to inventory existing culverts to determine if they currently provide fish passage and prevent fish entrainment. Prioritize completion of the Roaring River, Hot Creek, and Swanholm Creek inventories.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vegetation</td><td>Objective</td><td>0622</td><td>Provide for large, early seral ponderosa pine in the Cool Dry Douglas-fir, Cool Moist Douglas-fir, Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir, Warm Dry Douglas-fir/Moist Ponderosa Pine vegetation groups. Use a combination of mechanical treatments and prescribed fire, and emphasize mechanical treatments where infrastructure already exists.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Botanical Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>0623</td><td>Maintain or restore known populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS plants, including Idaho douglasia, giant helleborine orchid and Kellogg’s bitterroot, to contribute to their long-term viability.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0624</td><td>Reduce rush skeletonweed, spotted knapweed, and Dalmatian toadflax within rare plant occupied and potential habitat.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Standard</td><td>0625</td><td>Implement the Forest Service approved portions of the conservation strategy for Idaho douglasia to maintain or restore populations and habitat of this species.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-native Plants</td><td>Objective</td><td>0626</td><td>Control noxious weeds, particularly rush skeletonweed, Dalmatian toadflax, and spotted knapweed, in the Alexander Flats big-game winter range area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wildlife Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>0627</td><td>Maintain or restore bald eagle wintering habitat along the Middle Fork Boise River corridor.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Recreation Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>0628</td><td>Evaluate the demand or need for additional developed sites along the Middle Fork Boise River corridor.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0629</td><td>Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy:
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">ROS Class</th><th colspan="2">Percent of Mgt. Area</th></tr>
<tr><th>Summer</th><th>Winter</th></tr>
<tr><td>Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</td><td>27%</td><td>20%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td><td>18%</td><td>67%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Roaded Natural</td><td>24%</td><td>13%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Roaded Modified</td><td>31%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
</table>
The above numbers reflect current travel regulations. These numbers may change as a result of future travel regulation planning.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Cultural Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>0630</td><td>Maintain the National Register status of Dutch Creek Guard Station and other eligible properties.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0631</td><td>Inventory sites associated with early Forest Service administrative and CCC activities along the Middle Fork and its tributaries.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0632</td><td>Nominate Dutch Creek Guard Station to the NRHP, develop a management plan to protect its historic character. List the guard station on the Forest’s cabin rental program.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Timberland Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>0633</td><td>Manage stand density through thinning and other appropriate silvicultural treatments on suited timberlands to promote growth, to provide timber products, and to reduce hazards from uncharacteristic fire, insects, and diseases. Use thinning also to reduce the spread and intensification of dwarf mistletoe.</td></tr>
</table>

| MPC/Resource Area | Direction | Number | Management Direction Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Timberland Resources** | Objective | 0634 | Reduce the opportunity for noxious weed establishment and spread by keeping weed sites to a minimum during timber harvest activities in the Browns-Mink and Swanholm-Hot subwatersheds. Consider such methods as designated skid trails, winter skidding, minimal fireline construction, broadcast burning rather than pile burning, or keeping slash piles small to reduce heat transfer to the soil. |
| | Guideline | 0635 | Existing noxious weed infestations should be treated on landings, skid trails, and helibases in the project area before timber harvest activities begin in the Browns-Mink and Swanholm-Hot subwatersheds. |
| **Rangeland Resources** | Objective | 0636 | Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from livestock grazing activities in the Pete-Breadwinner, Big Five-Pool, Browns-Mink, and Granite-Buck subwatersheds. Consider changes in the timing, intensity, duration, or frequency of livestock use; the location of salting; and restoration of watering sites. |
| **Minerals** | Objective | 0637 | Develop a minerals management strategy for the Dismal Swamp area. |
| **Lands and Special Uses** | Objective | 0638 | Coordinate with the Elmore County Highway district on ingress and egress related to their jurisdiction. |
| | Standard | 0639 | Special use permits for road ingress and egress on National Forest System lands that fall with the Elmore County Highway District shall include a condition in the special use permit requiring that the permittee secure an ingress/egress permit from this highway district. |
| **Facilities and Roads** | Objective | 0640 | Restore historic features and setting of Dutch Creek Ranger Station. |
| | Standard | 0641 | When constructing new roads on National Forest System lands that intersect with Elmore County Highway district, secure an ingress/egress permit. |
| **Special Features** | Objective | 0642 | Identify opportunities to restore or maintain the ecological integrity of hot springs. |
| **Scenic Environment** | Standard | 0643 | Meet the visual quality objectives as represented on the Forest VQO Map, and where indicated in the table below as viewed from the following areas/corridors: |

| Sensitive Travel Route Or Use Area | Sensitivity Level | Visual Quality Objective | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fg | | | Mg | | | Bg | | |
| | | Variety Class | | | Variety Class | | | Variety Class | | |
| | | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C |
| Middle Fork Boise River | 1 | R | R | PR | R | PR | PR | R | PR | M |
| Middle Fork Boise River Campgrounds | 1 | R | R | PR | R | PR | PR | R | PR | M |
| Forest Road 268 | 1 | R | R | PR | R | PR | PR | R | PR | M |
| Forest Road 327 | 2 | PR | PR | M | PR | M | M | PR | M | MM |
| Forest Trails 045, 046, 047, 124, 154 | 2 | PR | PR | M | PR | M | M | PR | M | MM |
| Forest Trail 051 | 1 | R | R | PR | M | M | M | M | M | M |
| Forest Trail 048 | 2 | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | MM |